

WOMAN HAD NERVOUS TROUBLE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

West Danby, N. Y.—"I have had nervous trouble all my life until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nerves and for female troubles and it straightened me out in good shape. I work nearly all the time, as we live on a farm and I have four girls. I do all my sewing and other work with their help, so it shows that I stand it real well. I took the Compound when my ten year old daughter came and it helped me a lot. I have also had my oldest girl take it and it did her lots of good. I keep it in the house all the time and recommend it."—Mrs. DEWITT SINCEBAUGH, West Danby, N. Y.



Sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, backache, headaches, dragging sensations, all point to female derangements which may be overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Frank Loses Choice Fowls, But Captures the Intruder.

Antigon, Wis., March 1.—Frank Weix is lucky, he was unlucky. He is rich because he lost money when his chicken coop was raided constantly and his choicest pullets and hens killed.

Weix, for three months, has been steadily losing some of his hens, of which he had about 300 when the winter began. There had been constant raids upon the henhouse and he could not discover how the fowls were being taken away. Blood about the place indicated it was not done by human hands.

Last night he was working in his barn when he heard a disturbance in the henhouse. He found that there was an opening under a fence and closed it, then went into his poultry yard and captured the intruder. The hen thief was a coal black fox, captured alive and worth \$2,000.

EXPERIENCE OF KENTUCKY WOMAN.

Louisville, Ky.—"I have been much benefited by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When in a run-down, nervous condition I saw 'Favorite Prescription' advertised in the paper. The use of one bottle gave me very marked improvement and I am glad to endorse it. It is a good medicine and seems to be just as advertised."—Mrs. LILLIE ZWEIFORD, 2333 Bank St.

An affection confined to women must have its cause in the womanly nature. There is no doubt that a diseased condition of the delicate womanly organs, is in general responsible for feminine nervousness and an undermined constitution. The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes women happy by making them healthy. There are no more crying spells. 'Favorite Prescription' is for inflammation and female weakness. It makes weak women strong.

Middle aged women about to experience that dreaded change of life, should profit by the experience of thousands of noble women who have gone through the same period with little or no pain, misery or discomfort.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is and has been for nearly 50 years just the medicine. It is not a secret prescription, for its ingredients are printed on the wrapper; it's a temperance medicine, a glyceric extract from roots.

Get the "Prescription" today—either in liquid or tablet form—if you want to better your physical condition speedily.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

You can have Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser of 1008 pages for 30 cents or three dimes. It treats of Sex, Hygiene, Marriage, Anatomy, Physiology, etc. Address: Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

LITTLE THINGS.

If any little word of mine
May make a life the brighter,
If any little song of mine
May make a heart the lighter—
God help me speak the little word.
And take my bit of singing
And drop it in some lonely vale
To set the echoes ringing.

If any little love of mine
May make a life the sweeter,
If any little care of mine,
May make a friend's the fleetier,
If any little lift may ease
The burden of another—
Oh give me love and care and strength
To help my fainting brother.
Messenger.

STANLEY'S GOOD ROAD POLICY

The Address of Governor A. O. Stanley, Before Ky. Association, Sept. 15, 1915

COUNTRY MORE ATTRACTIVE

"Back to the Country" Problem Will Never be Solved Until the Country is Made More Attractive—Build Roads and You Will Lose None of the Sweetness of the Farm.

Louisville.—Address of Governor A. O. Stanley before the Kentucky Good Roads Association, on September 15, 1915.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am deeply grateful to my good friend, Bob McBryde, for his very kind reference to me. We should all be grateful to him for his years of tireless, patient and unrequited toil in behalf of this great movement, without expecting, without receiving, any other recompense than the gratitude of his countrymen and the welfare of his country. With tongue and pen he has presented with marked ability every reason which can be assigned for this great work, and he has answered every objection which the ignorant or penurious might advance. The people of Kentucky have yet to learn the debt they owe this great journalist for a great work nobly done.

I am not here today to attempt to entertain you with anything that approaches a formal address. I am not here to make a speech; if I am elected Governor of Kentucky, my time will not be given to saying things, but to doing them. (Applause) This is in the essence a matter of business as well as sentiment, and to the fiscal side of this problem I shall in the main address my few remarks.

You cannot build roads, however advisable it may be, without money. To say that you are in favor of good roads is like saying you are in favor of good health, or good morals, good atmosphere, good looks, or good anything else. Nobody can do a driving tool favors good roads just as it favors good health, or good weather. We all favor good roads who have sense enough to travel over them. The question is, not whether it is desirable to have better highways in Kentucky, but how we shall obtain them. We all want them if we can afford them, because we must buy and pay for these roads ourselves. We will receive some aid from the Federal Government, but the Federal Government and the State Government alike tax the people for the money, so at least every dollar that is put in good roads comes directly or indirectly out of the pockets of the people who enjoy them. Then the question to which an intelligent citizenship should first address itself is, not shall we donate, but should we invest the money toward this good work?

If you go out to get money to build good roads on the same principle that you go to get money to educate the Chinese, or save the heathen, you will not build many miles of road. To get this money, you must in a way, take it from the people, with their consent, by taxation. But the people are not going to tax themselves to build the roads unless they are convinced that it is a good investment. And whenever the people find that they are making money by expending money upon the roads you will get the money just as quickly as you would secure it from a farmer who have convinced that he would make money by buying an addition of 1,000 acres to his farm, that is for sale nearby. There is no trouble to induce men to spend money where they are certain or reasonably certain of a safe return. How is the expenditure of many thousands of dollars for good roads a safe investment?

Money and Results.

I am separating it from its moral and aesthetic, its sentimental side. I am talking to you about the propriety of expending money for roads as I would talk to a farmer about the spending of money for land. As I would talk to the manufacturer of the propriety of spending money for machinery. As I would talk to the mine owner for spending money for a trolley, or an option upon so many acres of coal land. A great mistake that farmers have made is in not making a business-like calculation as to the cost of production, which bears a direct relation to the advisability of constructing good roads. A short time ago Charles L. Schwab, former president of the United States Steel Corporation and now president of the Bethlehem corporation, the most gifted of all the great industrial masters of finance, made this startling statement: "One-third of the cost of the production of all steel products is the cause of transportation," and one of the secrets of Schwab's phenomenal success was that he never calculated the cost of anything made of steel from a needle to a thousand tons of armor plates, that he did not calculate the cost of laying it down F. O. B. to the consignee. The farmer does not calculate. He calculates the cost of the production in a rough way, by taking cost of the land, taxes, labor, and tools. When he calculated what it cost him to get in fifty bushels of wheat on his wagon or a thousand bushels of corn in his bin completes his calculation. But he has not estimated the cost of that article to its entirety, for no man comes to his bin for corn or to the threshing for his grain. Until he has calculated the cost of transportation he has not made an accurate estimate of the cost of production. What is the actual value of a free public highway? Let us see—four good horses and a wagon for example with four horses at \$150 apiece, \$600; the cost of shoeing and harness is to be considered, the whole will cost not less than \$1,000, adding in the cost of maintaining these horses at \$5.00 a month is \$600 a year and you have to add that to the original cost. In six years your thousand and horses and wagon is gone, as they will cost you not less than \$600 a year—\$3,600 per year. We may say that the same team will do double the work over a macadam road as they will do over a dirt road. So that the farmer in the item of four horse team, wagon and driver saves at least one dollar per day by the use of macadam road. When the farmers have calculated the saving of one item of transportation, the taking of their products to the market, leaving out the pleasure of traveling over the macadam roads to himself and to his family, leaving out the advantages to the children in attending school, and his family attending church, leaving out the pleasure of bringing him closer to the market or to the mill on the basis of dollars and cents, there is no better investment to the producer than in the making of a cheap and convenient means of bringing the farmers' commodities to the market.



GOVERNOR A. O. STANLEY Of Kentucky.

But let us take a broader and higher view. Every man who casts his ballot in the hope of receiving some pecuniary or personal benefit, either in emoluments of office or some pecuniary advantage is a menace. By that I mean that the man who votes simply to keep up some political organization, the man who votes at the call of a boss, the man who votes for money in hand is a menace to the liberty of a free people.

This government rests upon the disinterested devotion to high ideals of citizenship. It is the foundation upon which the republic rests because a majority absolutely rules in this country. And whenever that majority ceases to be honest this government will topple like a house of cards.

What has preserved this government for a hundred and fifty years or more? I will tell you: The simple citizen seated in a cane bottom chair on a rag carpet before an open fireplace, with a Bible on his knees and his family grouped about him, his head bowed simply and reverently asking God to guide him through the night, and arising in the fear of that same God at dawn to take up the simple tasks of the day. He votes of no thought of profit to himself, but for the good of his family and the honor of his country and the glory of his God. This is the power upon which this republic rests and must forever rest.

Now we talk about this simple life, its high ideals, and its noble purposes, and yet there is in Kentucky a continual exodus from the country to the town. I make no warfare upon the city. I have lived in towns the most of my life, but what I mean to say, that what we need is more good people on the farms in the country. It will cheapen the costs of living in town. It will bring more customers, and new life and new capital to our great cities.

It is an invincible instinct for men to seek the society of their fellows, to gather as we have gathered here today in great multitudes. It is as natural as for partridges to gather in coveys in the field, or birds in flocks in the sky. It is essential to the happiness, the mental and moral welfare of mankind, just so much as food or clothing. The thing that has destroyed rural life, the thing that has depopulated fertile lands is the loneliness and isolation of life in the country. Our girls and boys who live in rural districts are literally marooned in the winter without access to the postoffice, the church or the school, or to the doctor in time of sickness, or to the store for the bare necessities of life in any other way than on a mule, belly deep in the mire. Our

boys and girls simply will not be kept in the rural districts ten miles from any town under such conditions, however much you may talk about the noble life of the country. It is too often the most lonesome existence on earth. If you wish to live in the country and bring up your family around you, if you wish them blessed by the things which are good and sweet in rural life, then you must give them the pleasant things of life in the city.

Build good roads to the city, you will lose none of the seclusion and sweetness of the country. The sunshine and dew and the landscape are still there, the fertile fields and the loving herds, and the scent of new mown hay, and the silent benediction of the evening are still yours. With good roads and automobile—if you cannot get an automobile, borrow a Ford—the wife and her boys and girls can go to church, they can go to the fair, they can go to places of amusement, they have the advantage of the pleasures of the city, and you have not been deprived of your country home or anything that makes it desirable or lovely. You will never solve the question of "back to the country" until you have made the country more attractive. You cannot keep your family in the country with ten or twenty miles of impassable dirt roads between them and things they want for nine months in the year.

Increase in Prosperity.

The country will be happier, more thickly inhabited if the roads were improved, and the city will finally increase in prosperity whenever you unite the two by macadam roads.

Both political parties—I am not here to talk politics—have condemned the contract labor system; both parties have told you that they are in favor of employing convicts upon the road. Now the counties have the right to employ whom they please with the money they raise themselves, and it is a vexed question to what extent, where the state can force the convict labor upon the county, coming as it must, more or less, in competition with free labor. In Edmondson county, especially, we have an unlimited deposit of rock asphalt, a material that will cover your macadam roads with waterproofing a thousand times more indestructible than oil; a substance, hard, yet elastic, that is as enduring as marble. And yet this vast and priceless deposit today is reached only by dirt roads that are almost impassable. This is a disgrace to Kentucky. I would see, and I hope to see, the labor of convicts, as well as others, employed in the development of these great quarries. I hope to see this, the greatest road-making material ever known, spread over five thousand miles of boulevard all over Kentucky from the mountains to Mills Point.

I could talk to you for a week upon this subject. Oh, it means so much to Kentucky as a state. There is much to expect from the development of good roads. No other state in this union has such a variety and a wealth of undeveloped resources; more coal than Pennsylvania; more hardwood than any other commonwealth between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and more acres of fertile soil than any other state of like area between the two oceans. Our soil produces a greater variety of products than any other on this earth. Why is it that the wealth of the mountain and the wealth of the plain are not developed? It is because the people of the mountains cannot reach the wealth of the plains, and the people of the plains cannot avail themselves of the wealth of the mountains because of the cost of getting from one to the other.

This is eliminated by connecting them by great highways. It will increase the fertility of the soil and the richness of the mines and the vast wealth of the forests.

Upon this great movement rests the happiness and the prosperity of the greatest people on earth, the people who live and expect to die in old Kentucky. God bless her.



A Road in Henry County, Kentucky, Before Reconstruction.



Reconstructed water bound macadam road in Nicholas County. This road was impassable during the winter of 1914-15.

The Experience of Others • With Peruna Is A Safe Guide to Follow

Peruna has been the household remedy of hosts of people for the last fifty years. The testimony of those who have used Peruna proves it to be

A Standard Family Remedy

For Ordinary Grip;
For All Catarrhal Conditions;
For Prevention of Colds.

An Excellent Remedy

For the Convalescent;
For that Irregular Appetite;
For Weakened Digestion.

Ever-Ready-To-Take

What Family Medicine Do You Use?

Does the family medicine you now use keep the bowels regular?	Peruna keeps the bowels regular without producing a physic action.
Does your family medicine cure colds?	Peruna is one of the best cold remedies on the market.
Does your family medicine stop a winter or summer cough?	Peruna can be relied upon to stop cough in old or young.
Does your family medicine increase the appetite and stimulate digestion?	Peruna has no superior as a tonic for the appetite and digestion.

THE PERUNA COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO
Those who object to liquid medicines will find Peruna Tablets desirable for Catarrhal Conditions.

TELEPHONE NOTICE.

Commencing with January, 1916, bills for telephone service will be rendered at a gross rate of twenty-five (25c) cents more than heretofore, but each such bill will be subject to a discount of twenty-five cents if paid at the office of the Company on or before the tenth day of the current month. The net rate remains the same. All that is requested of the subscribers in order to receive this rate, is to pay their accounts for service at the Company's Office, or to mail check (checks preferred) on or before the tenth of the month for which bill is rendered.

Subscribers are respectfully notified that, in order to obviate any possible charge of discrimination, the discount period will be rigidly adhered to as to all subscribers alike, and we ask the co-operation of all subscribers to make this plan a success and avoid the necessity of an increase in the net rate for telephone service at this time.

Respectfully,
MARION HOME TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

By S. M. Heller,
Gen'l Manager.
W. T. Black, Local Manager.

Little Men Are the Rule Among European Monarchs.

Although the popular notion of kingly authority is associated with men of imposing stature, the fact is that little men rule among kings and have always done so. Emperor William of Germany is so small that he

wears high hats and thick-soled shoes when he walks, and uses high saddles when he rides, to give the impression of height.

Contrary to the conception of the Russians, the Czar is hardly taller than Emperor William. King Oscar of Sweden is of medium build and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is frail and slight. The Sultan of Turkey is less than average stature.

Alexander, who sighed for more worlds to conquer, was small and so was Napoleon, the Little Corporal. Richard III. was a hunchback. King Edward was only five feet six inches tall. General Grant was only of medium height, and Lord Roberts, affectionately known as "Bobs," was five feet in height.—Exchange.

The Sacred Business Lunch

A Snare and A Delusion.

In the March American Magazine a young man who diagnosed his own ailment after doctors had been unable to do so blames a large part of his early suffering and misery upon the business lunch.

"The sacred business lunch is a snare and a delusion," he declares. "Two men meet at a hotel, they overeat, they smoke more than is good for them, and they talk for two hours. At the end of that time they have accomplished, perhaps, what might have occupied fifteen minutes of time had one of them gone to the office of the other, instead of saying, 'Take lunch with me, and we'll fix it up!'"

RHEUMATISM
STIFF JOINTS
SPRAINS

Does Pain Interfere?
There is a remedy
Sloan's Liniment

Read this unsolicited grateful testimony—
Not long ago my left knee became lame and sore. It pained me many restless nights. So serious did it become that I was forced to consider giving up my work when I chanced to think of Sloan's Liniment. Let me say—less than one bottle fixed me up.
Chas. C. Campbell, Florence, Tex.